

ADDISON, JOSEPH (1672-1719)
Life & works.

18th Cen. Lit.

Augustan Age

1. Concise summary tendency of Addison's age.
2. Said said life of Locke and made it subject of miscellaneous essays.

Oct. 21 1940

done

LIFE: Born Milston, Wiltshire 1672. Father wealthy
Eng. Clergyman. Excellent student at
Charterhouse School and Oxford. was
tactful in gaining political favors.
"the Peace of Rymnik" brought him 300 pound
pension and advice to study diplomacy
abroad. wrote "Account of Greatest Eng.
Poets" in which he praises Dryden
tolerates Spenser and does not mention
Shakespeare.

At death of William he lost pension &
had to return to London, penniless
and obscure till battle of Blenheim of which
he wrote the poem "The Campaign" which
contained a simile of Marlborough that
made his fortune. He became in turn
Undersecretary, member of Parliament,
Secretary for Ireland, and finally
Secretary of State. Rest of his life
divided between literature and politics.
His essays in "The Tatler" and "The Spectator"
were written 1709-1714. He wrote classic
tragedy "Cato".

1716 married widow the Countess of
Warwick. lasted 3 years and probably
unhappy. Quarrelled with Pope
then Swift and Steele.

1719. died severely and placed in Westminster
abbey.

WORKS

ESSAYS collected from *Father* and *Spectator*
are most enduring. are inducement to others to
practice fine art. Attacks all vanities and
all big vices of his time with kindly gentle
humor taking speedy improvement for granted

RESULTS

1. best picture of new social life in Eng.
- 2 advanced art of criticism
- 3 led Eng. to better knowledge and appreciation of their
Literature.

STYLE

Remarkable as showing growing perfection
of Eng. Language

He tried to show vice ugly and virtue
beautiful

POEMS

CATO - classical play - failure as tragedy
but excellent example of rhetoric

Hymns. expression of his devout nature.

"God in Nature"

"continued help"

"Traveler's Hymn"

collaborated with Steele in sending in many
contributions to *Father* and esp. the *Spectator*
Furnished polished humor. These papers gave
excellent view to contemporary life

TITLE: *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*

AUTHOR: *Samuel Clemens*

Characters: *Tom, Huckleberry Finn, Becky,
Thacher, Tom's Aunt*

All Quiet on the Western Front by Erich Maria
Remarque trans. from German by A. W. Wheen
Borrowed from Herb Wildermuth Aug. 1938 291

Chas. Tieder, Müller, Kropp, Lee, Paul Bäumer (Elbing
story) Detmer, Katzevinsky

Story of Germany in World War. They volunteer for
service from school. They are trained and seem to
enjoy life much for they get cigarettes, tobacco
and mail. Lee who is a non-commissioned officer
doesn't treat them so well. One of them
Kranz Kemmerich gets hit in an attack. He dies
and the boots he has go to Müller. More times
at the front follow and gradually all his

comrades are killed

LIFE: Son of Sir Nicholas Bacon, Lord Keeper of the Seal and learned Ann Cook. Thus he was attracted to the court.

at 12: Cambridge, but left at 14 declaring the system was all wrong and said that Aristotle's system was a bunch of rubbish.

at 15 Went to France with the ambassador

at 17 Recalled by the death of his father. Without money he applied to Uncle Badleigh who not only wouldn't help him, but tried to hinder his advancement so he studied law.

1582. admitted to the bar. wrote "On the Greatest Birth of Time" which est. his belief of inductive reasoning, i.e.; from facts to law rather than law to facts

- He demanded
1. free investigation of nature
 2. discovery of facts instead of theories
 3. verification by experiments

Became very successful as a lawyer esp. as an orator. He devoted himself to Essex and used him to better his position. was knighted by James I and married a rich wife wrote "Advancement in Learning" soon afterward.

1613 - attorney General, tried office to gain personal incl. wrote Stat Papers here.

1617 Lord Keeper of the Seal

1619 wrote Novum Organum

1621 Parliament accused Bacon of

BACON, Francis (1561-1626)

Religion: Anglican

ed. 19, 1940

receiving Bribes, was deprived of office & sentenced
to pay 40,000 Pounds fine

Retired and completed Essay also working on
Instantio Magna

1626 In a snowstorm he got the idea of using snow as
a preservative. This experiment caused his death

works: Instantio Magna included

Novum Organum. It was to sweep away
all involved Philosophy of the schoolmen &
substitute a single great work which would
be an education written in Latin.

Essays: Written in Eng. For that reason
they were much more popular. He kept
adding and revising till he ended up with

58.

Place: 1. perennial freshness 2. intellectual power
He has strongly influenced science and
scientific research in direction of accurate
observations and careful testing though
a monk Roger Bacon did much more
experimenting 3 centuries earlier
He instituted inductive reasoning.

BROWNING, ROBERT (1812-1889)

VICTORIAN AGE

POET

I

LIFE + WORKS

with a record of

Perhaps future generations may judge him to be greater than Tennyson
merits into the greatest since Shakespeare

Long
Nov. 21, 1940

Gen: His style very obscure
1. poet's thoughts often obscure or else so
extremely subtle language expresses them
imperfectly

2. Browning is led from one thing to another by
his own mental associations

3. Browning is careless in his Eng.

4. His allusions are often far-fetched

5. He wrote too much & revised too little
his field was the individual soul

Of all our poets none are so consciously
so magnificently a teacher of men. He fought
for recognition for 30 years facing ridicule &
indifference. One must think & be alert when
reading Browning. His strength, his joy of
life, his robust faith & his invincible
optimism, his thought is slowly but surely
taking possession of all well educated men
and women.

LIFE: His father a book dealer. He was a combination
of the scholar and the artist thus influencing
his son. Mother was sensitive, musical
woman.

Born in Camberwell on outskirts of London which
had the had the same powerful fascination for
the child that the woods had for his
friend Tennyson.

He found his work early and for 50 years
hardly a week passed without his writing
some poetry

Not till Sordello was published did he
attract even enough attention to have
his obscurity denounced

In 1846 he suddenly became famous because he eloped with the best known literary woman in Eng. Elizabeth Barrett who was at first considered greater than Tennyson. For 15 yrs. he & his wife lived happily at Pisa, Italy.

She died in Florence 1861. at first it seemed more than he could bear.

In 1868 he gained his tardy recognition by the publication of "The Ring and the Book"

Died in Venice 1889 & he is buried beside Tennyson in Westminster Abbey.

For Browning & Tennyson see that six cards (4) on Tennyson's life & works.

Browning (A) & Shakespeare (B)

He did not have Shakespeare's dramatic talents. A cannot bring a group of people together & let the words & actions of characters show the comedy & tragedy of human life. A must draw conclusions from life whereas B was satisfied with it. A has always a moral ready and insists on giving us his own views on life, B never does. A often describes crises in hero's life when good & evil clash & sometimes good will triumph sometime. It is this power of revealing the soul that causes A to fascinate those who read him long enough. A has marvelous versatility which constitutes his chief likeness with Shakespeare.

For works see card II

1st period 1833-41 - early masterpieces
 "Pauline", "Paracelsus" and "Sordello"
 Stafford his 1st drama

2nd Period 1841-68

"Bells and Pomegranates" which contains
 "Pippa Passes" and "A Blot in the Scutcheon"
 most readable of his dramas

"Colombi's Birthday" "In a Balcony"

"The Ring and the Book" in which he has
 given the world the noblest expression of
 his poetic genius

3rd Period 1868-1889 - He wrote even more
 industriously than before

"Life at the Fair", "The Inn Album"

"Locarenia"

What to Read "My Star", "Evelyn Hope"

"Wanting is - what" "Prosperie" Songs from

"Pippa Passes" "Pied Piper" How They

Brought the the Good News."

SOUL
STUDIES

"A mela del Sarto" is one of best
 revealing strength and weakness
 of "the perfect painter" whose love of a
 soulless woman with a pretty face
 saddens his life and hampers his best
 work. "On Agnello" recites the

Nov 21/1740

Song II

experiences of Karskish, an Arab physician - which is one of the best examples of Browning's method of presenting the truth

'My Last Duchess' is short keen analysis study of a selfish man who unconsciously reveals his character

"Pippa Passes" A little silk-worm who wishes to share her happiness by doing some good. She goes to bed still singing ignorant of the good she had done

"The Ring & the Book" is Browning's masterpiece. Only an outline of the story, the horrible story of Count Guido's murder of his beautiful young wife. Tith comes from the old goldsmiths who used to mix alloy with gold to harden it and then poured acid after it was finished to remove the alloy. He does the same with the book. The result of this purpose of mixing Guido facts with a poet's fancy is a series of monologues. The story is thus told 9 times. Caponaschi tries to help Pompilia the wife, one of the noblest char. in lit. to flee and is accused of false motives and Pope also is the strongest of Browning's masculine char.

For Browning & Tennyson see Tennyson

Message. His message is the triumph of the individual will over all obstacles and self is supreme. He is like the Anglo-Saxon saying "I can & I will" manhood is better satisfied with Browning

BUNYAN, JOHN (1629-1688)

PORTMAN SQUARE

Life and Works

Childhood Precursor of Age

Oct 17 1940

LIFE: wrote himself in GRACE ABUNDING

2 influences

1. within - vivid imagination

2. without - spiritual ferment of age

BORN: 1629 - eldest son of poor tinker, learned to read and write in village school but won in father's shop when his father married again so Bunyan ran away to soldier in Parliamentary Army went to church occasionally only to find terror and torments. He'd rush away from his fears to join sports every night filled with terror. Visions of hell and horses summoned in his brain. Thought playing ball on Sunday and swearing were very great sins. Got out habit at reproach of woman.

Married good woman, fortunately, a girl poor as himself. She had two books which fired Bunyan's imagination. Because of ignorance of rd. he was tormented about life a father.

Great spiritual struggle in next few years. Feeling like an outcast or angel in turn. He is afraid to try his muscles of turning puddles into dryness for fear it won't work.

Soon he becomes open-air teacher converting many from sinful lives. His influence becomes more till he is acknowledged leader of immense congregation. After return Charles II Bunyan was one of first to be prohibited from public meetings.

For his refusal of obedience to above he was thrown into Bedford Jail

His judges pressed with him to obey the law. He refused saying he must. He left his family and little blind daughter made, shot down in prison to support his family. He never used to go out sometimes to hold meetings for which he had been imprisoned. Gave him long hours for contemplation and study of Bible and Foxe's "Book of Martyrs"

Meditation resulted in "The Pilgrims' Progress"
Became very popular as a writer and as a preacher
was very modest.

This life continued for 6 yrs till one day when trying to unite a stubborn father & son he caught a severe cold, and died a few days later, and buried in Bunhill Fields.

Pilgrims Progress - see card.

The Holy War - pure Paradise Lost

Grace Abounding to chief of Sinners -
clear insight into his remarkable life

The life and death of Mr. Bodmer -
realistic character study

Bunyan's one study was the Bible
his Pilgrims' progress enjoys almost the
same popularity as the Bible

Style: model for formal classical orations

W.P.E.: Irishman: Born Dublin - son of Irish barrister
 Course in Trinity College. Went to London to study
 law, but gave this up for Lit. 1st works
 a Vindication of Natural Society & the origin of
 Our Ideas of the Sublime and the Beautiful
 gained for him political & literary recognition
 and several small offices were given to
 him

at 36 he was elected to Parliament & for next
 50 years was foremost figure in house of commons
 and most eloquent orator which that body had
 known. Pure & incorruptible Summit of
 influence at time colonies were struggling
 for independence. "On conciliation with
 America" he championed their cause. Remarkable
 for he was never a liberalist and was in-
 strumental in bringing downfall of Napoleon
 Retired on pension 1794 with love & respect
 of whole nation

WORKS: 1st Period - of Prophecy. wrote
 and gave "An American Taxation" and
 On Conciliation with America. Labor
 in vain - lost his cause & English
 greatest colony

2nd period - denunciation
 The habit of Arist's debt &
 Impeachment of Warren Hastings
 Both vo. England's methods in India
 apparently lost his cause gave
 for Hastings was acquitted

Nov 3 1793 Long

3rd period - Reaction France. Broke with liberal Whigs and became Tory. Due to him that growing sympathy for Fr. people was checked & Eng. declared war. Here when he must be judged wrong, he won his cause. "Reflections on Fr. Revolution" - Ambitious literary essay is disappointment & reader did not understand Fr.

Orations: "On American Taxation" etc are still studied in school as models of Long Pease abundant in rhetoric, but lack simplicity - contrast speech of Patrick Henry in same year (1775)

1. shows stateliness and rhetoric of our language
2. Though speaking prose, essentially a poet speaking in images, figures & symbols
3. Supreme object not to win approval, but to est. truth. Had superb faith in compelling power of truth
4. Takes stand squarely upon principle of justice. Only truth will suffice for an argument - Justice alone settles permanently simple & unshakable as Golden Rule

Two principles his poetry rests on.

1. Common people are at heart romantic and lovers of the ideal
2. Simple human emotions furnish the elements of true poetry

LIFE: Born in clay cottage at Alloway, Scotland in winter of 1759. Father a Scotch peasant who ~~worked~~ toiled from dark till dawn. Family often went hungry of necessity and never had much money. Childhood bare foot at 13 Bobby was doing a peasant's full day's labor

at 16 chief laborer on his father's farm living life of Charles Gloom of hermit & unceasing mail of gally slave as he expressed it 1784 Father died of Consumption

In the Catter's Saturday Night "we have a glimpse of Scotch peasant life such as he must have experienced which makes almost reverence these heroic men and women, who kept their self respect in face of poverty & whose hearts were tender as steel

at 17 went to Kirkcaldy to study surveying here he got into town of gamblers, smugglers and hard drinking men. He acquired the habit of drink which was his bane forever afterwards. Finally he returned home at 27 he 1st attracted literary attention

Speaks straight from heart, primitive emotions

Long
Nov 3, 1910

by publishing his Kilmarnock edition of poems
This little book took all Scotland by storm. & his
unexpected triumph lasted only one winter. His
life in taverns turned people vs. him. He returned
to soil where he was more at home.

Bought farm & married the faithful
Jean Armour in 1788. Next year appointed
exciseman but he still frequented taverns
so his salary did his family no good.
Died miserably 1796 when 33.

WORKS Poems chiefly in Scottish Dialect includes
The Cotters Sat. Night, Twa Thous., Twa Mountain Dairies
The Twa' Boys, Address to the Reel And Halloween
suggests whole spirit of romantic revival is embodied
in obscure plowman. Also love, humor & responsiveness to nature

He is always laughing and crying at the same moment
has an astonishing faculty for describing his own emotions
with vividness and simplicity

MISCELL: A Man's a man for a' that - romantic estimate
of humanity
THE VISION - Burns early ideals

THE COTTERS SAT. NIGHT - most perfect picture
in process of noble poverty

TAM O'SHANTER - most lively and least objection
of most his works.

Better to read exquisite songs & forget rest except
these two since rest sadden & obscure poets better
nature

BYRON, LORD (GEORGE GORDON) (1788-1824)

Life and works

AGE OF ROMANTICISM

LIFE - Born London 1788 yr. before French Rev. Spang from tainted stock. Father dissipated spendthrift of unspeakable morals. Mother, Scotch heiress, passionate + unbalanced. Father deserted mother who brought him up

at 11 his uncle died leaving him heir to Wrotham Abbey + baronial title of one of oldest houses in Eng. He was handsome + larve was magnet to many thoughtless men + women. Generous + easily led by affection. He is largely a victim of his own weakness + surroundings

School at Harrow + the university at Cambridge he was in favor of sports rather than study. School life marked by violent violence and rebellion. at Cambridge he published 1st volume of poems "Hours of Solitude" severely criticized by Edinburgh Review and wrote "Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers" a satire in answer.

He accepted artificial standards of Pope + Dryden rather than romance

at 23 started on trip thru Europe + Orient.

Poetic results 1st 2 cantos of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" which made him instantly popular. Continuously praised hero of his poetry

at 27 married Miss Milbanke a heiress who soon left him. People were beginning to see him as he really was so he left Eng in 1816 never to return.

Spent 8 yrs abroad where he was associated with Shelley till his tragic death in 1822

Trusted men easily but had no faith in human society

3 sides - humbly hero - did good often finding himself

long
Mar 20 1948

during his exile he finished "Childe Harold", "The Prisoner of Chillon" & his dramas "Cain" and "Manfred"

In 1824 went to Greece to help in revolution vs Turks but found lies, selfishness, immorality.

Died of fever 1824 in Missolonghi

WORKS - unpublished.

"House of Solness" - little poetry, striking facility in verse & devil may care spirit of Cavalier poets. Good revelation of himself. Says poetry to him is an idle excitement. His work is marred by a pun or some cheap buffoonery which ruins our 1st impression

MANFRED & CAIN - express his intense individualism and his rebellion vs society.

most readable of his works are:

MAZEPPA

THE PRISONER OF CHILLON

CHILDE HAROLD'S PILGRIMAGE

last 2 cantos of I have more sensitivity

Byron is often compared to Scott. He gave us Europe & the Orient, Scott gave us Scotland. Great diff. Scott knew country well. Byron pretended to know the secret, wholesome side of Europe but he never gets away from his egotistical self. All his characters are tireless repetitions of himself - a vain, disappointed, cynical man, who finds no good in life, love or anything. Thus he cannot portray a true woman. He remains faithful to nature alone.

his portrayal of the night & the storm & the ocean in Childe Harold are unsurpassed in our language.

LIFE: Born Devonshire 1772. Father a minister
and teacher esp of Latin. Sam, youngest of 13
children. could read at 3 yrs. Had read Bible,
and Arabian Nights by 5th year. 3-6 attended
a dame school, 6-9 in his father's school learning
classics. at 10 sent to charity school of Christ's Hosp
at London where he met Charles Lamb. stayed here
for 7 or 8 years without visiting home, poor so
his entertainment came from within. Used
to use his imagination a lot. at 19 this
hopeless dreamer entered Cambridge as a
charity student. after 3 yrs, he ran away
because of a trifling debt and enlisted in
the Dragoons. He was brought back but
left without his degree. He visited southern
and became interested in Fr. Rev.

COLERIDGE, SAMUEL T (1772-1834)

AGE 25
ROMANTICISM

workman
and II

young
poet's
I

During the rest of career he is careless, a workman
of will haunts him making it impossible
to hold himself to any one work or purpose
He did many things such as private secretary,
student in Germany, 2 years a student
at Rome, started a paper, lectured on
poetry, offered a position on the "Morning
Post", but said he preferred the country
and lazy reading. anything over
£350 was an evil.

In early life he suffered from hemicrania
and turned to opiates. He became a slave
to the habit which reduced his will entirely

poet's
poet's

after 15 yrs. of struggle he put himself in the hands
of a physician. This habit cast a shadow on his
life.

2 things of sunshine 1. Wordsworth & Dorothy
2. Love of beauty ^{poetry} for its own sake. He
received almost nothing for his poetry except
one play. He said "Poetry has to me its own
exceeding great reward; it has soothed my
afflictions; it has multiplied and refined
my enjoyments; it has endeared solitude
and it has given me the habit of wishing to
discover good & the beautiful in all that meets
and surrounds me."

3 He was by talents a leader. His conversations
were as eagerly listened to as were Johnson's

4 He had a kindly nature which made men
love and respect him in of his weaknesses

In his poetry we find a note of human sympathy
more tender & profound than in Wordsworth or
in any other ^{great} Eng. poet.

1834 He died & buried in Highgate Church

1346-1460

ACEOS CHAUVER - Longfords "Puro Pleasure", Weycliff "Tana" Mandeville's "Tando Gordo" "Compass"

LIFE - 3 periods 1-30 Fw influence 30-45 ~~45~~ 45-60 Eng

Boyhood - London near river watching commerce

Father - wine merchant purveyor to royal household

at 12 - Page to Queen Elizabeth

19- with king in 100 years was - saw chivalry
and pageantry
T.L.

Taken previous + unsound

Returned to Eng. and after a few yrs he became personal attendant of King. Married maid of honor Philippa Roet

1870 Sent abroad on diplomatic missions
2 years later in Italy. During trips he filled
various offices at home

1596 Elected to Parliament from Kent. Adhering to same party as John of Gaunt

1700 died & buried in westminster abbey

W	O	R	K	S
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13th sec. (Fr.) Romantic of Love - Transfr. Fr. Lucerne
allegory on love

Book of Ruckesse written after Death
of Blanche, wife of John Seunt

Complement to Pite - graceful love poem

A BC Poem - prayer to Virgin ballads
countryside and villages

Oct 7 1940

Remains

2nd (Italian) "Troilus and Cressida" - source Boccaccio's
 "Il Filostrato" reflects ideals of age & society
 "Hous of Fame" lofty thought & simple
 language - Eagle carries him to temple
 of Venus - Dante, Ovid & Virgil ideas
 "Legende of Good Women" - apology for
 Romance of the Rose. He promises Alceste
 to write glorious Legendes of Good
 women, but completes 9; "Thiebs" best

5th Lang. Canterbury Tales - masterpiece

Plan: represent sweep of Lang. life by letting each
 member of society tell his story (2 joining
 & coming) one who told best story would
 receive supper by rest.

"Knights' Tale" "Palamon & Arcite" - reflects
 ideals of times. 2 men wounded then prison
 both love Emily - Escape and pursue her. She
 wants neither

"Prologue" we become acquainted with Characters
 Knight, his sons, priests, fat friar, squire, sailor
 doctor, priest, Thevringmiller

FORM OF WORK

10 syl. 5 accents each, couplets - Canterbury Tales
 10 syl. 7 " " " - Troilus & Cressida
 8 syl. 4 accents " " " - Boke of Duchesse

IMPORTANCE

1. Discovered music in Lang. language
2. Helped fix midland dialect

This pamphlet and vision of the 19th cen
 (1804), put forward immediately as the only worthy object

long
 Nov. 23, 1940

was born at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire. Like Burns
 he came of peasant stock - strong, simple, God-fearing
 folk, whose influence in Carlyle's later life is
incalculable

At nine years he entered the Annan grammar
 school, where he bullied by the older boys
 who gave him the name Tom the Terrible. At his
 parents wish that he be a minister he kept
 at it and entered Edinburgh University.

after his course he went into a period of
 storm and stress. He gave up the idea of
 the ministry and was assailed by many
 doubts. He was poor & had to earn his own
 living. After 6 or 7 yrs of mental agony the
 crisis came, he suddenly shook off his doubts
 and found himself.

Carlyle now definitely resolved on a lit.
 life and began with any work that offered
 a livelihood. He began a correspondence
 with Goethe (Derron) his literary hero
 which lasted till his death (1832).

He married Jane Welsh, a brilliant and
 beautiful woman, whose literary fame
 almost equaled her husband's

Soon afterwards they moved to a farm and
 lived there for 6 yrs. During this time he
 wrote many of his best essays and "Sartor
 Resartus" his most original work. He took
 his wife's advice and moved to London
 and began to enjoy the first real peace since
 his childhood. In 1837 appeared "French Rev"
 which made Carlyle famous

Soon after he began a series of lectures
"German Lit.", "Periods of European culture", "Rev. of
modern Europe", "Heroes & Hero Worship" which
created a sensation in London.

Though he set himself vs the spirit of the age
his rough sincerity was unquestioned & his remarks
were more quoted than any other living man.

He had many friends among whom Emerson's
influence led to a better appreciation of
Carlyle in America than Eng.

Carlyle's fame reached its climax in the
monumental "Hist. of Frederick the Great"
published after 13 yrs. work.

The proudest moment of his life came when
he was selected to succeed Gladstone as lord rector
of Edinburgh University in 1865. His happiness
was suddenly destroyed by the death of
his wife.

He lived for 15 years showing his strength
and interest in life. Only if we remember his
grief can we appreciate his "Reminiscences."
He died in 1881.

However much we may differ from his
philosophy we shall probably all agree in this
sentiment from one of his letters - that the object
of all ~~his~~ his struggle and writing was "that men
should find out and believe the truth and match
their lives to it."

WORKS - Minor writings give the impression that he is a misanthrope railing vs progress, democracy, science, America, Darwin, - everything & everybody he does not understand.

"His better works "Heroes & Hero Worship" "Cromwell" and "Sartor Resartus" proclaims that the author is the greatest teacher in the 19th Cen. we only note that an author should be judged by his best.

His imp. essays may be divided into 3 classes - critical, historical & "Sartor Resartus". To these should be added a biography - "Life of John Sterling" "Letters & Reminiscences" which are more interesting and suggestive than his better known works.

Of his essays which all have Carlyle's zeal to get at the bottom of things, and to reveal the soul rather than the work of the writer. The best of these are "Burns" "Scott" "Novalis" "Goethe" "Characteristics" "Signs of the Times".

In the famous ESSAY ON BURNS

we note 4 things

1. Carlyle peculiarly fit having points in common
2. He shows he can forget himself for a moment
3. His ideas of criticism & biography
 - ↳ to show the man himself his outlook on the world
 - ↳ to show what & how produced was the man's effect on society; to show what & how produced was the effect of society on him.

long
Jan 22 1940

(4) Carlyle is severe in his estimates of men, but here on Burns' "Life of fragments" he goes soft and enthusiastic

HEROES + HERO WORSHIP - the central idea of his historical work
He says to get the truth we must study ^{not} movements ^{not} men, we must read biographies. It is divided into six divisions

1. Hero as a Divinity - gen. sub. Odin (The type Norseman)
2. Hero as a Prophet - Dante's "Shakespeare as types" Mahomet + rise of Islam
3. Hero as a Priest - Luther as hero of Reformation + Knox of Reformation
4. Hero as a Man of Letters - Johnson, Rousseau, Burns as types
- 5, 6. Hero as a King - Cromwell + Napoleon as types

The progress of democracy was an evil thing to him. He says that God sends us men of genius that are our rulers.

FRENCH REV. is a series of flashlights thrown on men in dramatic situations rather than tracing of causes. He is therefore a preacher rather than an historian.

HIST. OF FREDERICK THE GREAT

OLIVER CROMWELL'S LETTERS & SPEECHES - may be Carlyle's best hist. work. Cromwell was one of Carlyle's greatest heroes and he is most careful to present the facts which occasion his own enthusiasm. In this single book he revolutionized the opinion of Eng concerning one of her greatest men.

SARTOR RESARTUS - His only creative work
a chaotic jumble of the author's thoughts, feelings and experiences during the 1st 35 yrs of his life. It is well worth reading.

CHAR. STYLE - At times calm, persuasive, grimly humorous at other times wildly exclamatory like an shorter

MESSAGE - Labor + be sincere. Labor is divine, apparently the age needed plain speaking and Carlyle furnished it in scripture measure.

WORKS: poetic, critical, & philosophical
corresponding to early, middle and later
periods of his career. Early poems show
Gray & Blake esp. Blake is a dreamer; Coleridge
is the rare combination of dreamer + profound
scholar

A DAY DREAM

THE WANDERINGS OF CAIN

THE DEVIL'S THOUGHTS

KUBLA KHANTHE SUICIDE'S ARGUMENT CHRISTABELTHE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER

Kubla Khan - a fragment painting a gorgeous
oriental dream picture. Came to him one
morning. He was interrupted and never finished

Christabel - another fragment. full of strange
melody, some exquisite poetry, trembles
with strange unknown horror. Planned
to be a story of a pure young girl who fell
under the spell

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER

chief contribution to typical ballads
one of the world's masterpieces. Though
it has many unusual characters it creates
the impression of reality. all the
mechanisms such as the meter, rhyme
and melody are perfect and some
of its descriptions of the lonely sea
have never been equaled.

AGE OF
ROMANTICISM

man of wit who makes world glad

long
1819/20

Perhaps we should say suggestion instead of descriptions. Our own imaginations supply the details. One must read the poem if nothing else in the Romantic School.

"Ode to Reflection"

"Remorse" play £400
Ode to France; Youth & Age; Love Poems;
Fears in Solitude; Religious Musings; work
without Hope; + glorious "Hymn Before
Sunrise in the Vale of Chamouni"

Translations - Esquimaux Poem from Latin
"The Virgin's Cradle Hymn" and
his version of Schiller's "Wallenstein" is one
of the best poetical translations in our lit.

PROSE WORKS

Biographia Literaria - criticism of Wordsworth's theory
Lectures on Shakespeare
Aids to Reflection

Biographia contains more illuminating ideas
on the general subject of poetry than
any other book in our language
Lectures remarkable for their attempt to
sweep away the arbitrary rules which had
stood in way of literary criticism of Shakespeare
in order to study the works themselves
Aids - Here he introduces idealistic philosophy of Hegel.
into Eng. lit. but himself no materialistic theorist
which was still base of Eng. philosophy. more interesting
to student of lit. & Phil. rather than lit.

TITLE: *The Crisis*

AUTHOR: *Winston Churchill*

CHARACTERS: *Virginia Carvel, Colonel Carvel, Stephen
Brid, his mother, ~~Clarence~~ Brid, Abraham Lincoln,
Clarence Carvel, Silas Whipple the Judge, HOPPER*

SUMMARY: *HOPPER gets a job with the
Colonel. Stephen Brid moves to St. Louis
and studies law under Judge Whipple.
Stephen & Virginia have many
meetings, disadvantage to Stephen. The
Civil War breaks out and they are*

are on opposite sides. Stephen on the North
Becomes a Major and twice saves the
life of Cato Clarence who is betrothed
to Virginia. But Clarence knows the
lay of the land and leaves the
way open for them to marry and
they settle in the mansion of
Virginia's grandfather. Hopper ruins
the business of Colonel Carel who
becomes an officer on the South